

The Enterprise.

VOL. 7.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

NO. 3.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:16 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:12 A. M. Daily.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
4:51 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
SOUTH.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:19 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
4:06 P. M. Daily.
7:05 P. M. Daily.
12:20 A. M. Sundays Only (Theater).

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect February 5th, 1900.

Cars leave Holy Cross.
6:49, 7:13, 7:37, 8:01, 8:16 A. M.
and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11:21 P. M.
3:31 P. M., 3:45, 4:01, 4:17, 4:33, 4:49, 5:06, 5:21
and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11:21 P. M.
7:51 P. M., 8:09, 8:21, 8:39, 8:51, 9:09, 9:25, 9:49,
10:21, 10:38, 11:25.
All cars run direct through to new Ferry Depot.
First car leaves Redwood Station 8:52 A. M., and
every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M.
Time cards can be obtained by applying to
conductors or office at 30th St.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sun-
days, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open
7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North. 7:05 12:20
South. 7:05 12:20

MAIL CLOSES.

North. 8:50 12:30
South. 8:50 12:30

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every
Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service
at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at
7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See
local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every
Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen
of the World, meets every Wednesday
evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen
Butchers' Protective and Benevolent
Association, will meet every
Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen
Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck. Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain. Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger. Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock. Redwood City
ASSESSOR
G. D. Hayward. Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson. Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield. Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker. Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton. Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe. Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert. Redwood City

FOR CARRYING AWAY ORE.

Two Employees of the Commonwealth Mine
in Arizona Are Arrested.

Tucson (A. T.).—Tom Carter is in
jail, charged with stealing silver ore
from the Commonwealth mine at
Pearce. Fifteen sacks of ore were
found at the sampling works here,
which he had sold for fifteen hundred
dollars. He had an associate in his
operations, who has been arrested at
Pearce. It is claimed that Carter and
his partner took ore out of the mine
in their lunch baskets and shirt-fronts,
picking out only the richest pieces.
This they have been doing for many
months, and they have sold many thou-
sand dollars' worth of ore from the
Commonwealth mine. Superintendent
Brockman, suspicious of the men,
caused their arrest, and found that they
had been packing rich ore out of the
mine after every day's work.

Both men are well-known miners.
They have been employed at the mine
for several months, and were steady
workers and good miners, but the rich
silver ore in the mine was too great a
temptation for them.

Incendiary Fire on Woman's Farm.

Stockton.—What is believed to have
been an incendiary fire caused the loss
Saturday night at Mrs. Griffin's place,
about eight miles out on the Sonora
road, of a barn, eleven head of mules,
one horse, 100 tons of hay, twelve sets
of harness and a stack of straw. The
fire was in the vicinity of a similar fire
a couple of months ago.

Washington.—The battle-ship Iowa,
now attached to the Pacific squadron,
will be assigned as the flagship of
Rear-Admiral Crowninshield when that
officer takes command of the European
station.

ROOSEVELT

COMING WEST

President Ide Wheeler Says He
Was So Informed by
the Executive.

WILL MAKE IRRIGATION AN ISSUE

The President Will Visit the Pacific Coast in
Order to Make a Personal Study of
the Existing Conditions of
the Country.

San Francisco.—President Roosevelt
will visit the Pacific Coast next sum-
mer.

That is the message which President
Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the Universi-
ty of California brings back with him
from the East. Dr. Wheeler had a con-
ference with President Roosevelt while
he was in the East, and received from
the Chief Magistrate the assurance that
he would visit California and the Coast
next summer. President Roosevelt said
that he was anxious to see the Pacific
Slope, but governmental duties would
hold him in Washington until Congress
finishes its coming session. As soon as
possible after that body adjourns, the
President will start on the trip. The
actual time and the details of the jour-
ney have not been considered as yet.

President Wheeler also brings to the
Coast a statement of a part of the new
President's national policy, which is of
importance to the whole West. Presi-
dent Roosevelt is going to make the
subject of irrigation a great part of the
governmental scheme of national de-
velopment. The head of the State Uni-
versity discussed in particular with the
President this question of irrigation for
the West. He comes back after the
conference prepared to say that Presi-
dent Roosevelt intends to take irriga-
tion out of the list of sectional matters
and make it a national issue. He will
embody in his policy the reclamation
of the arid lands as a national duty to
be undertaken as much as the develop-
ment of rivers and harbors. One of the
objects of President Roosevelt's jour-
ney across the continent will be to look
into this question at first hand, and add
to the knowledge of it which he gath-
ered when a ranchman in the bad lands
of Wyoming.

"It was a great pleasure to me," he
said "to meet President Roosevelt in
office, see him begin his work as the
Chief Magistrate and talking with him
a little about his work, his hopes and
aspirations. He is essentially a manly
man, and will make a virile President.
We may look forward to seeing the
acts of his administration marked by
directness and strength. He is not at
all afraid to act on what he sees to be
facts, and his action follows rather au-
tomatically upon facts when he sees
them. Just at present he is greatly
concerned with methods of getting at
facts. He is anxious to get accurate
information about things and affairs
in this country. He wants to know,
apart from factional bias and party
prejudice, exactly the situation in any
affair which calls for his attention.

"I told him one of the ways to get at
things was to look at them, and he de-
cided that just as soon as Congress is
through sitting he will come to the
Coast and see what it looks like. Se he
will be here next summer, and it will
be worth while for us to see him. He is
coming out to the Coast to get ac-
quainted, as he has not had an oppor-
tunity of doing, with the Pacific strip
of the arid lands. He is very much in-
terested in the affairs of this section,
which is called the arid section. He
knows it well, and he is prepared to
take an active interest in irrigation.
He belongs, in a manner, to it, for he
has lived and worked in it. He is really
the first President the West has ever
had. He understands the problem and
the possibilities of irrigation as no
Easterner can do, and I am glad to
know that he will make irrigation a
part of his national policy and take it
out of the field of section.

"I do not know who is more full of
the juice of life. His presence is electrify-
ing. More than any one else in pub-
lic life Theodore Roosevelt stands for
action—for the oxygen of action. He
believes very thoroughly in the doc-
trine of trying to wear out and not
rust out. He is always an immensely
busy man, but in spite of the tremen-
dous duties of his office, he remains a
university man and a literary man. He
believes it is worth while always to be
doing something."

Oil Found in Colorado.

Denver.—A flow of oil has been struck
in a well at Debeque, Col., at a depth
of 200 feet.

TREASURE IN A SHANTY.

New York Man Who Came to California and
Returned in Supposed Poverty.

Lockport (N. Y.).—Gold nuggets and
fine gold dust to the value of \$7,000
were found a few days ago in the attic
of an old shanty on the Barker road,
north of Royalton. The finding of the
treasure recalls the interesting history
of an eccentric old hermit, George
Hoffman, who left Niagara county back
in the fifties for California. He was in
California three years, and during that
time he did not write to his wife, who,
believing that he had perished, went
back to her home in Ohio. It is said
that she is still living near Cleveland
and an effort is being made to find her.

Hoffman came back in 1856. No one
knew at the time that he had the gold,
but it is supposed that the treasure
found a few days ago was brought
back from California by him. When
Hoffman returned he sought out his
wife in the Buckeye State, but she
would not come back to Western New
York with him, probably owing to his
eccentricities. It is said he told her he
had met with no luck in the West. He
came back to his home near Royalton
and until his death he lived in the old
shanty on the Barker road. He was a
hermit and a miser and tilled a small
farm for a living. He died in 1895, and
since then the shanty has been deserted.

The old hermit was known for miles
around as the "bogie man," and his
name was used to strike terror to the
hearts of disobedient children in the
town. It is said that he lived a wild
life in California and that he gained a
reputation in the West as a bad man
who was altogether too handy with a
gun.

ELEPHANT DEFIES ELECTRIC SHOCKS.

Attempt to Execute a Vicious Beast at Bu-
falo Proves a Failure.

Buffalo.—Jumbo II, a vicious ele-
phant, fanning himself with a plank
from the scaffold on which he had been
placed for execution, defied the power
of electricity, and a few minutes after-
ward sauntered back to his quarters as
unconcerned as though he had under-
gone nothing more serious than the
usual circus bombardment with pen-
nons. According to those who had
charge of the event, the beast received
a current of about 2,000 volts.

At 5 o'clock Saturday Jumbo was led
into the Stadium between two smaller
elephants. A platform of plank had
been erected in the southeast corner of
the Stadium, and Jumbo was mounted
on this and chained to a row of stakes
which surrounded the platform. Two
electric wires, heavily insulated, con-
nected with this platform, and a switch
for controlling the current was on the
wall of the Stadium. One of the wires
was supposed to carry a current of
1,800 volts, the other a current of 2,200
volts.

Four electrodes of copper, covered
with water-soaked waste, were at-
tached to the wires. Two of these were
strapped to Jumbo's ears and the other
two farther back on his body. When
the electrodes were in place to the
satisfaction of Bostock, Electrician
Frank Graham went to the switch and
turned it on.
For full five minutes the terrible
death-dealing current swept over the
wires, but Jumbo did not wince.
Finally, when it became apparent that
electricity would not kill the beast, he
was taken back to his quarters.

BECOMES AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Fitzsimmons, Former Champion, Says That
His Business Now Is Acting.

New York.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the
pugilist, is now a citizen of the United
States. He appeared in the County
Court and was rapidly put through the
usual formula. Only a few formal ques-
tions were asked him. A good many
persons in the courtroom stared when
the "Ex-Champion of the World" stepped
up to the bar. He wore a long gray
overcoat and carried a silk hat in his
left hand.

"There is hardly any need for me to
ask your name," said Judge Aspinwall,
and Fitzsimmons smiled broadly.

"How long have you been in this
country?" he asked.

"I've been in America about twelve
years," answered Fitzsimmons.

He then stated that he was married
and lived with his family at Bay street
and Bath avenue, and that his business
was acting.

"I'll make you a citizen," said his
honor, and Fitzsimmons grinned a
broad grin. Then he hurried away to
another room to receive his naturaliza-
tion papers.

The mule can endure more heat
when working than a horse.

SCORES DIE

IN THE STORM

Wild Weather Causes Many Dis-
asters on the Coast
of England.

MANY VESSELS GO DOWN NEAR SHORE

Crews Perish Within Sight of People Who
Cannot Give Them Aid—Heavy Rain
in the Welsh Lowlands Causes
Serious Floods.

London.—The gale which has been
sweeping over Great Britain and Ire-
land for the past two days continues
unabated at many coast points. Over
the Welsh lowlands the torrential rains
are increasing, causing disastrous
floods. Reports of wrecks and casual-
ties continue to pour in. The death
list, made up of three and four, has
an aggregate approaching one hundred.
The mail boat Nord, from Dover for
Calais, which ran down the lightship
of the works of the New Dover pier,
has succeeded in returning to Dover.
The crew of the lightship was also
landed after passing a terrible night
at sea in a small boat.

The British steamer St. Elmo has
been beached at Dover. She is high
and dry across the parade.

A French bark struck off Hendon.
Nineteen of the crew were drowned.

Numerous other wrecks have been
reported, but the weather in most
cases prevents the identification of the
craft. Two vessels in distress were
sighted off Dungeness, but the weather
was so severe that the lifeboat was un-
able to put out to their assistance.
Wednesday morning one of them sank.
The other, a steamer, reached West
bay, where a tug is now standing by
her.

The revenue cutter Active has been
wrecked in the Firth of Forth. Twen-
ty-three of her crew were drowned and
three were saved.

The Norwegian bark Inga, Captain
Oleson, has been totally wrecked at
Tynmouth and sixteen members of her
crew lost.

The Russian bark Pollux, Captain
Lour, from Liverpool, N. S., October
11th, for Glasgow dock, was stranded
at North wharf, Fleetwood, and lost
her foremast and mainmast. She was
towed to her destination, water-logged.

The Swedish bark Trio was driven
ashore at West Hartlepool, Durham,
and was broken up. Three of her crew
were washed ashore alive, and the re-
maining seven were drowned in sight
of thousands of spectators who were
powerless to help them, all attempts at
rescue with rockets carrying life-sav-
ing lines having failed.

WOMAN OPENS BARBER SHOP.

Refused Employment by Union Places, She
Establishes One of Her Own.

Spokane (Wash.).—Because she was
turned down by the Barbers' Union,
Mary Claggett, daughter of the late
Judge W. H. Claggett of this city, has
opened a barber-shop of her own, the
first one of its kind in the State. Judge
Claggett was one of the best known men
in the Northwest. After his death his
daughter sought employment in barber
shops for a livelihood. She had learned
the trade in Chicago. The local union
would not admit her, so she started
alone, keeping up union prices and
making no complaint. She is a bright,
intelligent woman, and while her fam-
ily objects to her present employment
she is cheerful and determined to con-
tinue. Many of her father's old-time
friends patronize her.

TELLS OF GROWTH OF GERMAN TRADE

Consul-General Mason on the
Commerce of the
Empire.

Washington.—The State Department
has received from Consul-General
Frank Mason at Berlin a long report
upon the commerce and industries of
Germany. Notwithstanding the fact
that in 1900 Germany passed the culmi-
nation point of a period of phenomenal
development and entered upon a period
of reaction and depression, he says a
glance at the statistics of her foreign
commerce shows that in respect to bulk
and value of exports and imports her
foreign trade that year was the largest
in the history of the empire.

Mr. Mason notes the surprising fact
that in spite of the fuel famine of 1900

German exports of mineral coal exceed-
ed the imports of this commodity in
value by \$7,000,000 marks, and were al-
most exactly the same in market value
as the exports of sugar.

Referring to the commanding posi-
tion of the United States in Germany's
foreign trade, Mason points out that
this country, besides having the large-
est and most valuable direct export
trade to Germany, has passed Russia
and risen from fourth to third place
among the nations importing from
Germany.

The two outside influences of mo-
mentous importance to the present sit-
uation in Germany, says Mr. Mason,
are the overwhelming competition of
the United States and the tariff legisla-
tion now pending in the Reichstag.
The experiment of recent years, he
states, has shown beyond all question
that in iron and steel and a number of
other leading industries Germany, even
with her cheaper labor, cannot compete
with the United States.

Intelligent Germans fully recognize,
he says, that the fine composite product
of American racial qualities, "institions
and methods—the workingman
who thinks—will, in combination with
our unequalled resources, turn the scale
in favor of the United States.

Mr. Mason says that every step in
American progress and development is
watched with the keenest eyes in Ger-
many, and that "the report of the com-
bination of the steelmakers fell like a
pall on European industrialists and gave
the Berlin Boerse one of its blackest
days in a gloomy year."

TALKS OF WORK FOR CONGRESS

Senator Lodge Discusses Impor-
tant Measures at a Bos-
ton Dinner.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA AND FRANCE

Strong Words in Favor of Upholding the
Monroe Doctrine.—Declares That We
Should Have a Powerful
Naval Force.

Boston.—An exceptionally large num-
ber of the Middlesex Club attended the
dinner of the club at Young's Hotel
Saturday afternoon, the gathering in-
cluding many of the Massachusetts
delegation in Congress, State and na-
tional officers and prominent Republi-
cans. Senator Lodge was the principal
speaker. He strongly urged reciprocity
with other countries along the lines
mentioned in President McKinley's
Buffalo speech and the upbuilding of
the navy. Senator Lodge began his ad-
dress with allusion to the recent elec-
tions, and then delivered an eloquent
eulogy upon the late President McKin-
ley. He made a lengthy argument for
general reciprocity in our commercial
relations.

"To this subject," he said, "it is cer-
tain that most anxious consideration
will be given by President Roosevelt
and by Congress at the ensuing ses-
sion. Whether it will be deemed best
to put this policy into execution by
means of some general legislation
equivalent to a reciprocal arrangement
with all the nations of the earth, or by
a series of separate treaties, it is as yet
too early to say."

He said that he considered recipro-
city with Cuba as first and most impor-
tant, for political as well as economical
reasons. He then briefly discussed the
reciprocity treaties now pending in the
Senate, and concluded this portion of
his remarks by saying:
"Last, we come to the treaty with
France, which is more important eco-
nomically than all the other treaties
put together. I should like to see a
treaty made with France. It is a coun-
try with which I feel would strengthen
our good relations. I regard such a
treaty as politically and economically
desirable in a very high degree."

In conclusion he advocated legisla-
tion which would put the American
merchant marine on an equality with
that of other countries and the build-
ing of a navy. He said, "The whole
country, I think, favors the building of
an isthmian canal. I believe, from
what little I know, that we shall have
a treaty with England at the coming
session which will remove, honorably
for both nations, whatever obstacles
now exist to the building of the canal
in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If such
a treaty is submitted to us by the
President, there is no more pressing
duty than its immediate ratification, to
be followed at once by the passage of
the canal bill.
"There is another condition that is
essential to the commerce and indus-

trial development of the United States,
which in the past five years has en-
tered into a new epoch, and that is the
maintenance of peace. There is no
new nation in the world to which
peace is so important as it is to the
United States in order to secure ample
scope for the great progress we are
making. We are in good relations now
with all the world, and it will be, I am
sure, the effort of President Roosevelt,
as it was of President McKinley, to
maintain these good relations. There
is only one point of danger, and to as-
sure peace we must protect ourselves
in that direction. Firmly, but quietly,
the Monroe doctrine must be upheld.
The entrance of any great European
power into the American hemisphere,
either by the acquisition of territory or
the establishment of forts and naval
stations, would be the instant menace
of the peace we are so anxious to main-
tain.

"The best insurance and the best
guarantee of peace is possession of a
navy so strong that no nation of the
world would be tempted to attack us.
Complete preparation is the surest pro-
tection against war, and war is what
we wish to avoid, not only morally but
economically, in every honorable way."

Sale of a Rich Klondike Claim.

Seattle (Wash.).—In Seattle recently
Thomas Lloyd sold to Frank Berry and
Isaac Rosenthal of Dawson three-
fourths of claim 24 on Bonanza, in the
Klondike, for \$315,000. John Moe,
Lloyd's partner, retains his quarter in-
terest.

Postoffice Robbed.

San Diego.—Burglars forced an en-
trance into the postoffice at Fallbrook,
this county. They blew open the safe,
took out \$200 and escaped. This is the
third time the Fallbrook office has been
robbed.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,
South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store
in San Mateo County that

SELLS
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call
and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. †† ††
Wood and Coal. †† †† ††

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,
South San Francisco, Cal.

good
news

We have just received a
large shipment of the famous
Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most pop-
ular American whiskey in the
world.

It is a pure, old honest pro-
duct.

It is distilled from selected
grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant
combined.

It is absolutely pure.

IT'S A BIG INDUSTRY

Lumber Business Ranks Among the Most Important.

GREAT IN THE WEST.

Description of How Operations Are Conducted in Washington.

The Lumber Camp and Its Equipment, the Day's Work and the Part that Each Man Takes in It, the Felling of Great Trees and Moving Logs to the Landings, and the Biggest Saw Mill in the World.

The lumber industry of this country ranks among its most important. In the New England States, in New York and Pennsylvania, in the Virginias, in the Southern States, in the Northern Central States, and in the far West, especially in the Northwestern States, it employs millions of capital and thousands of men. It is true that in the New England and Middle States the industry is declining, the stock having been depleted, still it is yet important as the statistics show. During the past season Maine has manufactured nearly half a billion feet of logs, Pennsylvania over a half billion and the Virginias nearly as much. Michigan has exceeded its record, and Wisconsin and Minnesota have nearly equaled their best outputs. The Southern States, with the assistance of modern and improved machinery, have increased their output, especially Texas, whose operations are reported larger than those of any other State east of the Rocky Mountains. The Northwestern States, however, are to be credited with the largest increase, says Williamsport Grit, though Idaho has made strides which will soon place it in the foremost rank of lumber producing States. Of the former, Washington at present stands out most con-



HAULING THE LOGS ON THE SKIDWAY TO THE LANDING.

danger, for many a poor fellow has been carried into camp before the close of the day's work maimed and bleeding and perhaps crushed in hideous manner by some accident—perhaps a tree falling on him and pinning him beneath its tremendous weight, or perhaps struck by a flying stick sent through the air like a rocket when the great tree crashes to earth. It is a matter of everyday occurrence to them.

The day's work commences when day breaks, and the men are hurrying to their places in the forest. The horses are taken from the stables, and before long steam has been raised in the many small boilers and the forest takes on an air of activity that only a few hours before seemed impossible. All through the long day the "fellers" are busy with their assistants and many a giant of the forest is laid low; the sawyers cut the big stick up into the proper lengths;

second, when the tree is nearly sawed through to the undercut, by driving steel wedges in the saw kerf on the opposite side of the tree to that in which the "feller" wants it to go. Many of these "fellers" become so expert that they can fell a tree so that it will fall and drive a stake set upright in the ground 100 feet away.

The sawyers, usually two in number, follow the "fellers," and having had instructions from the foreman as to what lengths are required, they saw the trees into the proper lengths in a good and workmanlike manner. This is a particular part of the work, for if the saw is allowed to run so that the cut varies six to eight inches from a straight line, in a log four feet in diameter or more, it would entail a serious loss.

Following the sawyers comes the "swamper." His work consists in clearing all brush, windfalls, etc., away

side it will "ride" most easily, after which he "snips" or bevels the end of the log on that side which it is to ride, in order to keep the log from bunting against a skid and throwing it out of place. A log well sniped and riding along easily on its proper side is the proof a "hook-tender's" skill. The "hook-tender" has charge of the log until the team takes it away to the skid-road, and in this connection the "hand-skidder" comes in.

The latter gets small skids, five or six inches in diameter, and arranges them along the path the log is to take to the skid-road. The log being all barked and sniped and the hand skids arranged, the team comes along with the wire rope and steel block. The log is first rolled on its "riding side;" then the block and tackle are used several times, depending on the distance and the nature of the ground, until it is dragged to the skid-road, where the team latches to it direct and starts for the landing. Not the least important workman in the logging camp is the "greaser," who goes in front of the log with a painful of grease and a stick with a cloth on one end, with which he swipes grease on every skid, so that the log will slip over easily. On the return trip he follows the team and sweeps up every skid, so that the road will be clean for the next log.

From four to ten horses are required to haul the logs, depending upon the size of the timber. The locomotive also plays an important part and it winds its way in and out among the stumps and valleys back to the landing for another load. The logs are rolled down the skids on to the roadway down which they slide into the water where they are arranged into rafts with from thirty to fifty logs to each section; then they are ready for the tug to take them to market.

Such a crew of men will put in during the entire season an average of about 10,000 feet a day. If the logger wishes to increase his output he must put in another crew, as each man in a crew has his particular work to do and merely to increase the number of men in a crew is to lighten the work of some particular one without increasing the output. Such a division of labor and apportionment of work as described forms what is commonly termed a logging camp. In comparing the old way of logging, where oxen were used in place of horses and also in place of the railroad, it is evident that steam and horses can do more, and in less time, than oxen, and it is only a question of time when the horse will join the ox and modern machinery will supplant the one as it has already done the other. The exit of the steam locomotive is also prophesied in the near future, and with it may go the "feller," for it is within the bounds of possibility that the giants of the forest will be laid low by means of a hot electric wire and silent motors will carry the logs to the water's edge.

Largest Mill in the World.
The largest cargo lumber mill in the world is situated at Port Blakeley, nine miles across Puget Sound from Seattle. The mill proper is situated in a sheltered cove, and as the steamer approaches the boom lifts containing millions of feet of logs can be seen. The mill is situated at the upper end of the cove, and the mill and yard area exceeds ten acres. The mill proper is of the two-story kind, the dimensions being 102x450 feet, which enable it to saw the largest timbers in the woods.

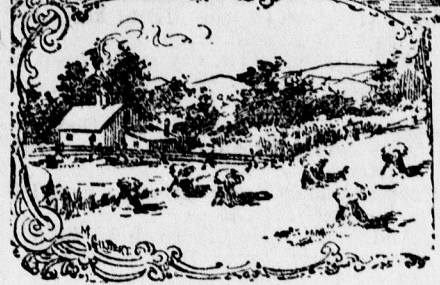
Last year the output of the Port Blakeley mill exceeded 369,000,000 feet, more than the output of any other mill in the United States. The company caters exclusively to the cargo trade, and vessels may be seen at their docks almost any time loading for nearly every port in the world.

Begone, Du'd Care!
A Drottwich barber was just finishing lathering a customer, and was talking volubly, as usual.

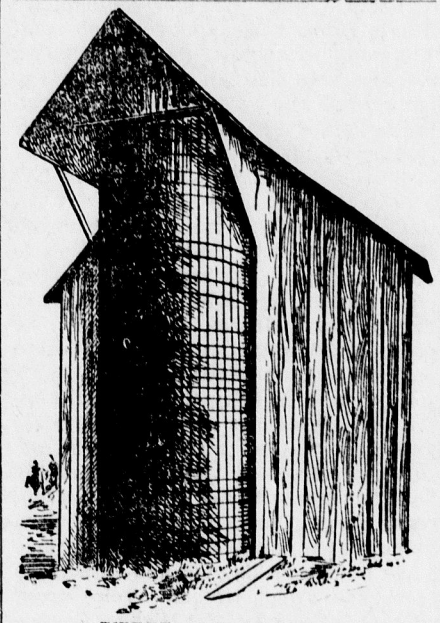
"Yes, sir," he said, "there's no carelessness allowed by our employer. Every time we cut a customer's face we are fined six pence, and if we make an ugly gash it costs us a shilling."

Then, picking up and brandishing his razor, he added, "But I don't care a rap to-day. I've just won a sovereign!"—London Answers.

It is not safe for a girl to let her steady see her in kitchen duds until after the wedding invitations are out. After that he can't get away.



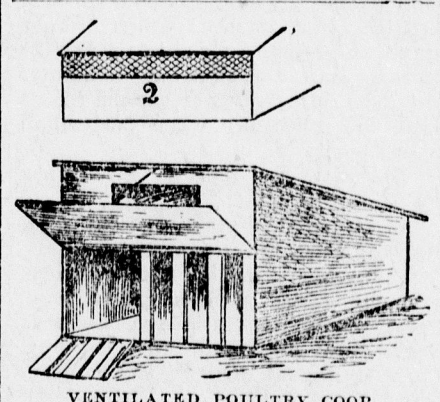
A Cheap Silo.
Hoard's Dairyman tells of an Oregon farmer who built a silo at a cost of only \$20. It is a stave silo, 10 by 24 feet, built of 2 by 6 scantlings set edgewise, and they are neither sized nor beveled. There are sixty-two staves or scantlings. They are set on a foundation of gravel and brick. For the foundation the earth is excavated to the depth of fourteen inches, two feet wide, in circular form. This is filled in with stone



TWENTY-DOLLAR SILO.

and brick (the brick were used simply because they were handy; gravel is just as good) and tamped down solid. On the center of this the bottom ends of the staves are set. For hoops or bands to hold the staves together he uses woven wire fencing cut in about thirty-foot lengths. The ends of the wire are run through a 4 by 4 timber, the timber turned half over and wire fastened by twisting the ends around. Through these timbers are run three bolts with nuts for drawing them together and tightening the hoops. The openings for taking out the ensilage are made by cutting out three staves for a distance of twenty-four inches, which would make the opening 18 by 24 inches. There are three of these openings, one between each band, there being four bands around the silo. They are cut on the bevel, with the longer sides inside, so the pressure of the ensilage will hold them in place. The lumber in this silo cost \$12, the four-foot woven wire fencing \$6.80 and the twelve bolts \$1.20, or a total of \$20.

Ventilated Poultry Coop.
In the illustration is shown a coop easily and cheaply built, by which ventilation is secured without subjecting the occupants of the coop to the attacks of vermin, or leaving them exposed to winds and rains. The lower part of the illustration shows the ordinary coop which every one who handles poultry knows well how to build, and shows a center space in the top left for ventilation. The upper part of the cut shows how ventilation is also secured at the rear when desired. Wire netting is used in both cases to cover the opening left for ventilation, and this is applied from the inside of the



VENTILATED POULTRY COOP.

coop. It is usually desirable to have the two places for ventilation and both arranged so that either may be covered by a shutter held in place by a wooden button in case the storm is from a direction which will cause the wind or rain to drive in.

Stock Feeding in Winter.
In many sections there is a fair supply of stock food, but not of the kind usually given; hence, there is likely to be more or less of it wasted. We have advocated the use of the shredder where the corn crop will warrant it, as the economical method, and even where the shredder cannot be used we would go back to the primitive corn cutter rather than feed corn stalks in the usual manner, for if the stock can be induced to eat all but the ends of the corn stalks, there is just so much gained. The unsalable vegetables and fruits may be turned to account in feeding stock if economy is the watchword. Probably the worst mistake farmers with stock to feed and an unusually small quantity of fodder on hand will make is to attempt to winter the usual number. This will be far from profitable, and it will be cheaper to sell the poorest of the stock, even at low prices, and feed the

rest well, than to divide the food among them all and have them come out spring-poor. It takes a year of good feeding to bring the spring-poor stock back to the normal condition, and oftentimes it cannot be done at all.—Indianapolis News.

Sugar Beets and Cattle-Growing.
The Standard Cattle Company of Nebraska claims to have been almost forced into the growing of sugar beets and the establishment of a beet sugar factory by the failure to make the profit they desired or were used to making by feeding cattle upon corn. They found that the residuum or pulp left after the sugar was made from the beets was a valuable fattening food for cattle. To fairly test the matter they have some 2,000 acres in beets, and have built a sugar factory at a cost of \$900,000. They find the cost of growing the beets to be \$12.38 per acre for labor, it being done by contract at \$6.92 for thinning and bunching, \$3.47 for hand hoeing, \$1.99 for cultivator. They find that in Nebraska the beets are not at their best for sugar making if harvested before Sept. 15, and thus they must go into a silo or pit before many of them can be used, as they must be all harvested before the frost comes. The pulp must also be preserved in the silo until it is wanted for feeding out. They use beet seed from France and Germany, but are not yet decided as to the best varieties. The crop grown has been about fifteen tons per acre, but the sugar contents have not been as high as expected. The primal object is the fattening of stock upon the pulp, but they had hoped to obtain sugar enough to pay the cost of growing and manufacture, leaving the cattle feed as a waste product costing nothing. This point they do not seem to have reached yet, and there seems to be two problems to solve before they can reach it, or success in one of them may be enough, the growing of beets at less cost, or getting a higher sugar test from them. Thus far have beets yielding about nine per cent of sugar, while in Germany they reach an average of 13 1/2 per cent.—American Cultivator.

Polled Durham Cattle.
The subject of originating a breed of Polled Shorthorns was agitated fifteen or twenty years ago and culminated in the Polled Durham breed which we have today. The process followed was to take the best milky cows to be found among the common stock and breed to pure bred Shorthorn bulls, Shorthorn bulls, saving the polled heifers produced from this union and breeding back to pure bred Shorthorn bulls. This process was followed constantly, eliminating the common stock blood and preserving the polled characteristic until for all practical purposes they were pure bred Shorthorns.

Fattening Hogs.
We never found anything that would put the fat on equal to good corn meal, or that would make pork more to our liking. We remember a statement by Professor Stewart in which he says that with good hogs and proper feeding one should make eight pounds of pork from a bushel of raw corn, or ten pounds from a bushel of raw meal, and fifteen pounds from the corn if boiled, and he referred to live weight, but we think if he had said dressed weight he would not have been far from right. And yet our experience has been more with what we called scalded meal, or such as we had poured boiling water over and stirred well, allowing it to stand until cool enough to feed. Whether a more thorough cooking would have improved it we do not know. We think Theodore Louis, who is very good authority on pork raising, favors boiling the meal until well cooked, but what a feeder can do for hundreds of animals might cost too much for labor and fuel if done for a few.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Agricultural Atoms.
The onion crop is not a full one, and conditions seem to favor comparatively high prices.

The poorer grades of apples will help to satisfy the demands of the evaporating plants this season.

The best way to increase the appetite of a horse, if such a thing is necessary, is to change his diet frequently.

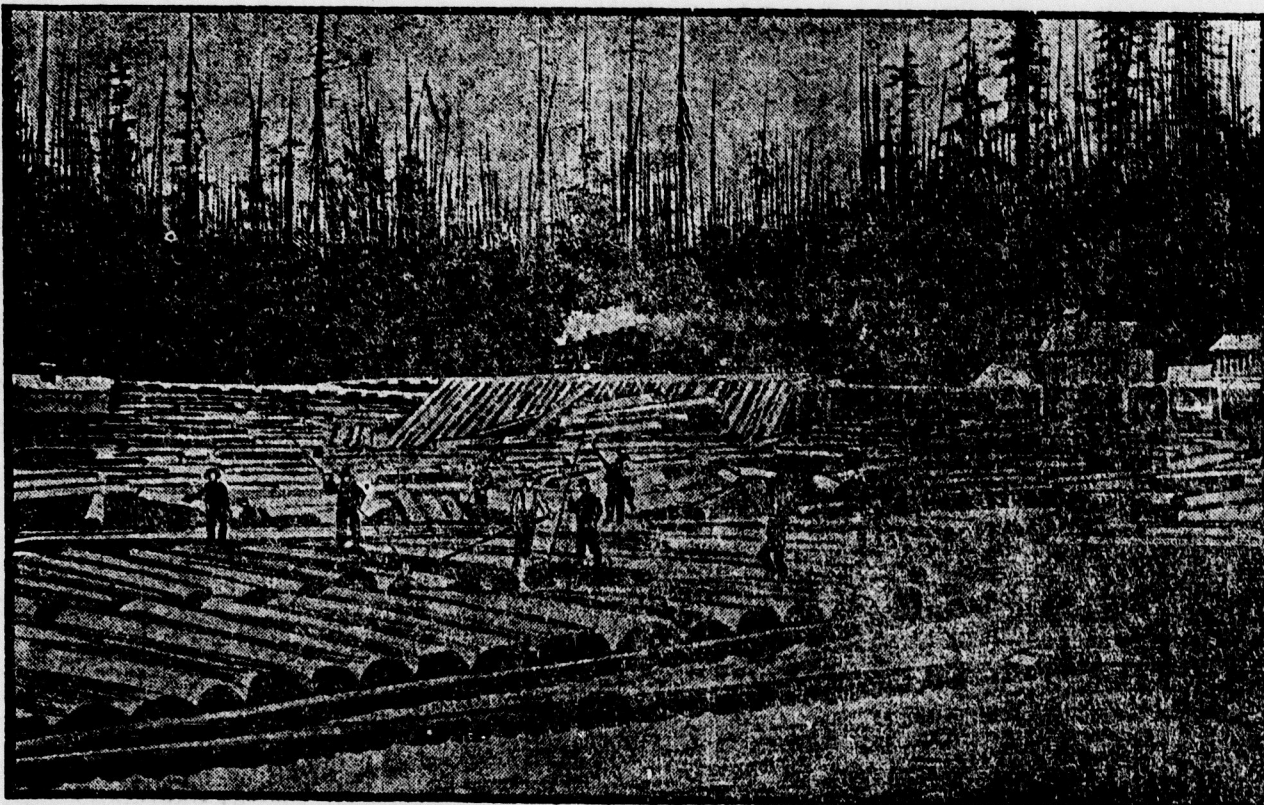
Don't raise colts from a cross grained, ill-tempered mare. She must be bright and intelligent, with a fine, bloodlike head.

Good crops of tobacco are reported from the cigar leaf districts of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

There is probably no forage that comes into use earlier in the spring than winter rye and none that is better for hogs, sheep or calves.

The business of buying and matching carriage horses and fitting them for the wholesale market is a new and important branch of the horse business.

Liming the soil intended for beets, preferably in the fall, the application of acid phosphate and Thomas slag with the seed and the treatment of the beet seed itself with fungicidal substances are suggested by the station for root blight and heart rot.



RAFTING LOGS AT THE FOOT OF A LANDING ON PUGET SOUND.

spicuous and supplies a most interesting subject for consideration.

The lumber business of Washington is represented by figures that are almost incomprehensible. The Pacific Lumber Trade Journal presents statistics relating to the State, which show a total of 24,002 men employed the year round, receiving daily wages amounting to \$55,645, making a grand total for the year of \$14,265,175. Here are the figures in detail:

Where employed.	No.	Daily.	Yearly.
Sawmills	7,025	\$14,050	\$4,215,000
Shingle mills	3,800	10,450	2,669,000
Logging camps ...	8,026	20,065	5,016,250
Shed and door factories	631	1,420	425,925
Planing mills and box factories ...	1,140	2,565	769,500
Barrel, tub and pail factories ..	148	323	96,900
Shingle bolt-camps	2,000	3,800	760,000
Retail yards	217	434	130,200
Miscellaneous ...	1,015	2,538	761,400

Totals 24,002 \$55,645 \$14,265,175
The daily output of the Western Washington mills alone is astounding. Each day there are 7,425,000 feet of lumber turned out and 28,580,000 feet of shingles. This is the product of 352 mills.

In the Logging Camp.

Right in the heart of the forest the lumber camp is located, and with its carpet of fragrant pine needles, its canopy of green branches and the little brook of pure spring water flowing past the door of the cook house, it is an ideal spot. It is such a spot as the city bred people travel hundreds of miles to find during the hot summer months, and yet this is a place where the men congregate at night, and after the evening meal gather around the fire and swap stories, totally oblivious of their surroundings and of the beauties of nature.

But this is their shop—it is to them what the machine shop is to the mechanic; what the store is to the tired clerk, and the office to the business man—for it is here that they toil for their daily bread. Many of them have been bred in the forest, and the scraggly cedars and the tall firs are an old story to them. To them it is nothing that their daily life is one of constant

the "swamper" clears away the brush; the "barker" strips off the rough bark; the "hook-tender" performs his part of the work; the "hand-skidder" causes the log to be conveyed to the railroad, and the work of the man of the logging camp is over.

With the completion of the railroad and branches, landings, skid-roads from the landings, camp buildings, consisting of cook house, bunk house, barn and blacksmith shop, then it is that the actual work of logging commences. Every man has his particular work to do, and his business is to do his work well and to keep ahead of the fellow back of him. The first ones to start out are the "feller" and his "helper." Their business is to fell the trees. The position of "feller" requires a man of experience and good judgment, for he must fell the trees so they will not break up; he must fell them near the skid-road, so they may be as accessible as possible. This may, on the face of it, seem easy, but when it is taken into consideration that the trees lean in all directions, and that the wind blows from all points of the compass, it is evident that it requires experience, skill and a lot of hard work to "throw a tree" in a different direction from that in which it would naturally fall. This is accomplished, first, by under-cutting on the side toward which it is to fall; and,

from the space lying between the tree and the nearest skid-road. Sometimes the services of a team of horses are required to haul the old logs out of the way. The "swamper" is a busy man, and if so disposed is always able to find something to do.

Along the Skid Road.

Following the "swamper" are the "barkers." Their number depends largely upon the time of the year when the cutting is being done. In the spring, when the sap is running, and the bark comes off easily, two or three men are able to do the same amount of work which requires double that number later in the season. The bark of the Douglas fir tree is sometimes eight or ten inches thick, making it impossible to drag the log unless the bark is at least stripped from the side which lies next to the skids. The barkers usually cut through the bark along the top of the log with their broad-bladed barking axes, then use their barking irons to pry it off down each side of the log. These barking irons resemble nothing so much as a steel crow bar, with one end flattened and bent a little to facilitate the prying off of the bark.

When the log is barked the "hook-tender" is the next man to take it in charge. He casts his eye along all sides of the log and decides on which



PORT BLAKELEY SAWMILL, LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

The press dispatches represent President Roosevelt as favoring legislation requiring corporations to make public all their operations. Publicity will remedy the trust evil more surely and more effectively than any other medicine.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The people of this state are virtually a unit in favor of the exclusion of Chinese immigration. This unanimity is the result of experience. There should really be no question as to the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act by Congress next winter. The Republican party is in control in every branch of the national government. To be consistent in maintaining its policy of protection to American industries and labor the Republican party must maintain the Chinese Exclusion Act. There is, however, another and a very strong reason why the Chinese should be excluded. We refer to the fact that the Chinese as a people have the utmost contempt for our government and our institutions and habitually set our laws at defiance. The recent feud of the Chin and Wong clans in San Francisco is a case in point. In that instance murder was done in the heart of the city. The murderer was known and secreted by his friends. The police were treated with contempt when they sought to arrest the criminal. The two clans caucussed over the case, calling in the Six Companies as mediators, and finally settled it through the Chinese Merchants' Association, by a stipulation for the payment to the Chin clan of \$350 of blood money. The law was trampled upon in this case with the utmost contempt. Instead of opening our door to the hordes of Chinese coolies we should lock it more securely than ever.

THE APPLE TREE.

Trimming the apple tree is a tough question. What is an excellent rule for the close, upright growers would be the reverse for the open, straggling ones. Anyway, the trimming should be done while the tree is young, and never to such an extent as to expose the main branches. And it makes little difference to the health and productiveness whether the dead wood be taken out of the old trees or not. Of course, dead wood does not help the looks of an orchard, nor is it a convenience in gathering the crop.

It is a question as to the age we should grow an apple orchard, some contending that on account of giving finer fruit, ease of spraying, of cultivating and gathering fruit, the young orchard only pays, and that it is cheaper to grow young trees than old ones. In the average year the margin of profit is not large; therefore it is not worth while to use great care to preserve old trees from decay caused by trimming. In fact, it is not necessary to trim off dead wood when the tree is dormant and the bark is tight, as no material damage will be done to the tree.

Gathering the fallen fruit is important on account of contagion of fungous diseases, as ripe-rot. As to the codling moth, unless apples are blown off by high wind, he is always gone before the apple falls, so we catch him by spraying.

The borer is said to work only under the protection of weeds or litter. If soil is kept clean there is little danger. However, better keep looking for his work. A little sawdust is evidence. If you see the sawdust, look for the borer and get him out. He kills trees when left to have his own way.

The flat-headed borer has been more troublesome to us. This borer is sure to attack the tree where the sun strikes trunk or limb. The remedy is to cut him out.

If the tree has a crook, let it be planted so the sun will not strike that portion.

Plant young trees and keep them growing. Form the head low and dense enough to shade.

Sheep restore to the soil a larger proportion of the elements they take from it in grazing than any other class of stock.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$25.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Caxton Building, Chicago. 3-14-02

LEAD US, LORD.

By the light of the demagogue, God,
Lead me not to the morass' gloom;
Let me back in the shade where are
violets laid
And exhale like to them sweet perfume.

From the foul breath of prejudice,
God,
From the lair of the bigot poltroon,
Lead my steps to the light; keep my
mind pure and bright
And my soul with thy touch keep in
tune.

Hold me safe in this solitude, God,
And though brother my motive impugn,
Keep my heart ever sweet, where I'll
find safe retreat
And with thee there hold hourly
commune. D. F. LEARY.

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THE RUG DESIGNERS

PATTERNS DESCEND FROM PARENT
TO CHILD IN THE ORIENT.

Reasons Why Animal Figures Are
Rarely Seen on Persian Rugs.
Prayer Rugs of the Mohammedans
and Their Use—The Rugs of Sivas.

The designs of eastern rugs are often the spontaneous outcome of the fancy of the weaver. Sometimes they are handed down from one generation to another. In some cases young girls are taught the design by an adult, who marks it in the sand. At other times a drawing of the rug is made on paper, the instructor showing her pupils the arrangement of every thread and the color to be used. When all this has been done, the pupils must make the rug without looking at the drawing.

Persian rugs excel those of other countries in artistic design as well as in harmonious coloring. The Persians seem to have a natural intuition in the use and blending of different shades, and in the designs that contain these certain colors they achieve the happiest results. It is really wonderful what exquisite fabrics these people, born and reared in ignorance and poverty, produce.

The designs in Persian rugs are generally floral, and in some districts, especially Pers, the women weavers invent the designs, varying them every two or three years. The Mohammedan religion does not allow any direct representation of animal forms, consequently rugs woven under its influence take floral, geometric and vegetable forms. The Shi'ah sect of Moslems, however, numbering about 15,000,000, of whom 8,000,000 are Persians, do not regard representations of animals as unlawful. By the industry of this sect and that of infidels and of all who disregard the law of the Koran animal forms are seen on some Persian rugs.

The prayer rug was evidently invented for the purpose of providing the worshippers with one absolutely clean place on which to offer prayers. It is not lawful for a Moslem to pray on any place not perfectly clean, and unless each one has his own special rug he is not certain that the spot has not been polluted. With regard to the purity of the place of prayer Mohammedans are specially careful when making their pilgrimages, the rugs which they take with them having been preserved from pollution by being rolled up until the journey is begun or until the hour for prayer arrives. It does not matter to these followers of Mohammed how unclean a rug that is on the floor may be, because over it they place the prayer rug when their devotions begin.

The Turkish rugs made at Sivas are always woven of wool, and almost every hamlet carries on the industry of weaving in the homes. There are no factories, the young girls and women doing the work here as in other parts of Turkey. Sivas rugs are in most cases small, measuring about eight by four feet, but in these years larger and more attractive rugs are being made. Even the poorest families have fine rugs, for they regard them as valuable property, to be sold only under the pressure of great extremity. The weavers are so frugal in their manner of living that their daily earnings of 15 to 19 cents is sufficient to supply their wants. Their food consists usually of rice and crushed wheat, with occasionally a small piece of mutton.

Synima is only a mart for the sale of comparatively inferior rugs that are made in the interior from the coarse hair of the Angora goat. These are woven in irregular designs and, although not artistic, are largely sought as coverings for the bare floors and to add warmth. The weaving of these rugs is crudely done by girls and women. Sometimes the loom is primitively constructed from the trunks of trees. The designs are very simple and have either been handed down from earlier generations or are supplied from the city.

Yuruk rugs are so called from a band of nomads who dwell among the mountains of Anatolia. They have large flocks of fine sheep and weave rugs of firm, even texture. The colors are very good, the field often of dark brown, ornamented with large designs.

About 200 years ago small embroidered rugs were largely made in Persia, chiefly at Ispahan. These were prayer rugs, and on each of them, near one end, was a small embroidered mark to show where the bit of sacred earth from Mecca was to be placed. In obedience to a law of the Koran that the head must be bowed to the ground in prayer this was touched by the forehead when the presentation was made, and so the letter of the law was carried out. The custom prevails. The Persian women who weave the finest prayer rugs seldom weave any other kind of rug.—"Rugs, Oriental and Occidental."

She Needed Them.
"I wish, John," she said regretfully, "I had had sense enough not to destroy all the letters you wrote me during the year and a half of your courtship."

He smiled in a gratified way. "I knew you would regret that some time," he said.

"Indeed I do," she replied. "I need a little change the worst sort of way, and the men who buy rugs and old paper were here today. How wasteful we are in our youth!"

He looked at her reproachfully, and almost involuntarily his hand sought his pocketbook. It is seldom indeed that a resourceful woman has to make a direct request for money.—Chicago Post.

The Mississippi.
Before the coming of the whites to America the Mississippi river was known by a different name every few miles of its course. Each tribe that dwelt along its banks gave it a name, and more than thirty of these local designations are preserved in the narratives of the early travelers.

A MATTER OF TEMPERAMENT.

"The day is fine," quoth Mary Jane, "Yet, lest it should come on to rain, My waterproof and umbrella
And rubber shoes I'll take as well." For, though these may be troublesome In case the showers do not come, Methinks 'twere better, after all, To be prepared, lest worse befall."

"The day is fair," cried Jeanne Marie; "The day is fair—ah, tree-joll! My gayest hat, my prettiest dress, I shall put on. What happiness! But if it rains—well, what of that? I'll get another dress and hat! Ah, but I'll look so fresh and gay The sun will have to shine all day!" —Alice Reid in Harper's.

FLAVOR IN FOODS.

This Quality Is as Much a Necessity as Is Nutrition.

Chemists tell us that cheese is one of the most nutritious and at the same time one of the cheapest of foods. Its nutritive value is greater than meat, while its cost is much less. But this chemical aspect of the matter does not express the real value of the cheese as a food. Cheese is eaten not because of its nutritive value as expressed by the amount of proteins, fats and carbohydrates that it contains, but always because of its flavor.

Now, physiologists do not find that flavor has any food value. They teach over and over again that our foodstuffs are proteins, fats and carbohydrates and that as food flavor plays absolutely no part. But at the same time they tell us that the body would be unable to live upon these foodstuffs were it not for the flavors. If one were compelled to eat pure food without flavors, like the white of an egg, it is doubtful whether one could for a week at a time consume a sufficiency of food to supply his bodily needs. Flavor is as necessary as nutrition. It gives a zest to the food and thus enables us to consume it properly, and, secondly, it stimulates the glands to secrete, so that the foods may be satisfactorily digested and assimilated.

The whole art of cooking, the great development of flavoring products, the high prices paid for special foods like lobsters and oysters—these and numerous other factors connected with food supply and production are based solely upon this demand for flavor. Flavor is a necessity, but it is not particularly important what the flavor may be. This is shown by the fact that different peoples have such different tastes in this respect. The garlic of the Italian and the red pepper of the Mexican serve the same purpose as the vanilla which we put in our ice cream, and all play the part of giving a relish to the food and stimulating the digestive organs to proper activity.—Professor H. W. Corn in Popular Science Monthly.

The Humming Bird's Flight.

The flight of the little humming bird is more remarkable than that of the eagle. We can understand the flapping of the eagle's immense wing supporting a comparatively light body. But our little bird has a plump body. His wings are not wide, but long, so he must move them rapidly to sustain his weight, and this he can do to perfection. The vibrations of his wings are so rapid as to make them almost invisible. He can use them to sustain himself in midair, with his body as motionless as if perched on a twig. In this way he can sip the nectar of the delicate, fine stemmed flowers without alighting for a moment. He never alights while so engaged. He moves from flower to flower with a graceful and rapid movement, sometimes chasing away a bee or humming bird moth, of which he is very jealous. Nor is he much more favorably impressed with any small birds that seem in his way. He knows his power of flight, and he has no fear of any other bird.—Henry Hales in St. Nicholas.

To Judge the Age of Lace.

In fixing the approximate date of any given piece of lace it is well to remember that machine made thread was not used till after the beginning of the eighteenth century. Before that time the threads ran in lengths of about twenty inches, for the worker could stretch no farther than her distaff and had to break off and join again, so that after unraveling some twenty-five inches of thread no joint is found the lace is surely after the introduction of machine made thread. The "bride's ornee" alone are enough to go by. In the fifteenth century the bar had only a knot or a dot as ornament, in the sixteenth a double or single loop and in the seventeenth a star. The edging also helps. A sharp angle in the scallop fixes the date in the middle ages, the rounded scallop came in with the nineteenth century, with the seventeenth a dotted scallop, and the eighteenth century one is more elaborate, a large alternating with a small scallop and dots along in the center of each.—Connoisseur.

A Victim of Scotch Logic.

A highland hotel keeper was one day having a squabble with an Englishman in the lobby of the hotel about his bill. The stranger said it was a gross imposition—he could live cheaper in the best hotel in London.

The highland landlord replied, "Oh, nae doot, sir, nae doot; but dae ye no' ken the reason?"

"Not a bit of it," replied the stranger hastily.

"Weel, then," replied the host, "as ye seem to be a sensible bit callant, I'll tell ye. There's 365 days in the Lunnon hotel keeper's calendar, but we have only three months here. Dae ye understand me noo, fren? We maun mak' buy in the Lunnon when the sun shines, for it's mico seldom she dist."—Scottish American.

About the Limit.

"Bilkins, what is the most mortifying thing you can conceive of?"

Bilkins—I guess it's when a woman's sons having grown over the head of their father, who is of small stature, the thrifty mother has the outgrown clothes of her sons revamped for the old gentleman's use.—New York Times

THE FIRST AERONAUT

HIS INITIAL FLIGHT INTO SPACE WAS
AT PARIS IN 1783.

Pilate des Rosiers Was the Pioneer
of the Long Line of Daring Spirits
Who Perished in Their Attempts to
Navigate the Air.

The first attempts to make ascensions by means of balloons were made in Paris in the year 1783. Pilatre des Rosiers was the first and most illustrious of the long list of aeronauts who have fallen victims to their desire to advance the art of aerostatics.

In July and August of the year 1783 balloons filled with hydrogen gas were sent up from Paris, and in September at Versailles the first balloon was sent up freighted with living animals.

In the same year Montgolfier constructed a balloon which he claimed would be capable of carrying passengers, his workshop being in the gardens of the Faubourg St. Antoine. The balloon was sixty feet in height and forty-eight broad. Its exterior was richly painted and embroidered, there being represented upon it the twelve signs of the zodiac, the arms of the king of France and numberless fleurs-de-lis and lower down, amid a crowd of grotesque heads and garlands of flowers, a flock of eagles, with extended wings, that seemed to be flying and supporting the huge balloon upon their shoulders.

Below the balloon proper was constructed a circular platform of wicker-work, covered with silk, which was used as a car. This platform was very large and was surrounded by a balustrade to prevent the aeronauts from falling out. In the center of this platform or car was an opening, below which was suspended by chains an iron stove, which was to be used for rarefying the air in the balloon, while in one corner was a magazine intended for the storing up of an immense quantity of straw, which served as fuel.

Pilate des Rosiers, generally alone, but at one time accompanied by the Marquis d'Arlandes and on another occasion by M. Girond de Villedale, ascended in the balloon without cutting the rope which held it captive to a height of 1,200 feet.

Rosiers had much difficulty in obtaining permission from the king to make an ascent without being held down by the rope, but consent was at last secured, and on the 20th of November, 1783, everything was made ready. During the day the wind and rain were violent, and it was found necessary to postpone the ascent. The next day, the 21st, the weather was more favorable, and at 1:30 in the afternoon in the presence of the dauphin and his suit Pilatre des Rosiers and the Marquis d'Arlandes set out together from the Jardins de la Muette upon the first aerial voyage ever attempted and performed. The wind was still very rough and the weather stormy, but in spite of these disadvantages the balloon rose rapidly.

Having passed over Paris and become free from all fear of getting entangled among the buildings of the city, the aeronauts suffered themselves to descend considerably until they found themselves in a fresh current of air, which bore them in a southerly direction.

After proceeding a few miles farther the fire was allowed to die out, and the balloon descended about five miles from Paris. When the aeronauts returned to the Chateau de la Muette, they were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by

the assembled crowds. Benjamin Franklin was a witness of the whole spectacle, and when asked what he thought of it he replied, "I have seen a child born which may one day be a man."

Aerostatics had advanced to such a degree that on the 7th of January, 1785, Blanchard, a rival of Rosiers, crossed over the channel from Dover to Calais.

Rosiers was spurred on by Blanchard's success and set to work constructing a balloon which, when completed, he called an aeromontgolfier. It consisted of an immense balloon of hydrogen gas, with a large cylinder placed under it, the use of it being to rarefy the air without losing gas.

When a favorable day had arrived, Pilatre for the last time made his preparations. He was assisted by a Boulogne physician named Romain, and on June 15, 1785, they stepped into the basket, the ropes were cast off, and the balloon rose with the utmost majesty from the earth.

When it had risen about 200 feet, it struck a fresh current of air which took it directly toward the sea. It soon found another current which rapidly carried it back again. It possibly may have been the desire of the aeronauts to descend to find a more favorable current of air, for while opening the valve to let the cold air into his cylinder unfortunately a huge rent was made in the balloon. The consequences were immediate and horrible. At that time the balloon was 1,700 feet above the surface of the earth. A few moments afterward the two aeronauts lay on the ground dead and horribly mutilated.

Near the spot where Pilatre des Rosiers was buried a monument was erected in 1853 to commemorate the almost miraculous crossing of the sea by Blanchard, upon the very spot of earth on which that intrepid aeronaut descended. He had become for France a hero, and numbers of inscriptions are still readable.—New York Times.

Riding the Wooden Horse.

Torture on a grand scale went out with Felton, the assassin of Buckingham, but torture on a small scale continued to be practiced on military offenders down to the eighteenth century. The form most frequently resorted to was that known as the wooden horse, to ride which was the punishment accorded for petty thefts, insubordination and so on. The wooden horse was made of planks nailed together so as to form a sharp ridge or angle about eight or nine feet long. This ridge represented the back of the horse and was supported by four posts or legs about five feet high placed on a stand made movable by trucks. To complete the resemblance to the noblest animal in creation a head and tail were added.

When a soldier was sentenced, either by court martial or by his commanding officer, to ride the horse, he was placed on the brute's back, with his hands tied behind him, and frequently enough, in order to increase the pain, muskets were fastened to his legs to weigh them down or, as was jocularly said, to prevent the fiery, untamed, bare-backed steed from kicking him off.—London Graphic.

Politely Put

TOWN NEWS

That was a gracious rain. Lots of work at the pottery. A millinery and dressmaking business would pay in this town. S. D. Trask and family have moved to the Hansbrough Block. Bob Carroll is getting better and will soon be himself again. Frank Miner has his contract at the water front about completed. The sound of the hammer and saw makes music on Grand avenue. Supervisor Eikerenkotter is pushing road work during the good weather. Good stand for dressmaking with living rooms for rent. Inquire of Jno. Brandrup. Mrs. F. O. Clawson is ill in San Francisco, where she is under the doctor's care. Mr. A. R. Allen has rented Flat 11 of Hansbrough Block and will occupy it with his family.

The rain of last week cleared the air, laid the dust and made the ground ready for the plow. Land Agent W. J. Martin had a party of prospective factory men here on a visit of inspection Sunday. Mr. Chas. Young has been ill the past two weeks, but is, we are pleased to note, on the road to recovery. Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

A number of men were laid off at the Fuller works last week. A shortage of lead is said to have been the cause. J. L. Wood has completed a high board fence on the south and west sides of Mr. Eikerenkotter's lots on Spruce avenue.

Mrs. A. C. Gage of Santa Clara has been spending the past week here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose McSweeney.

We trust our Board of Fire Commissioners will take action without further delay. Fix the fire limits and call an election on fire tax, gentlemen.

Don't forget the bonbon party and ball of Wahita Council, Degree of Pocahontas, at Armour Pavilion next Saturday evening, November 23d.

Mrs. Cohen has made ready for the holidays with a beautiful and varied stock of holiday goods. There is no reason for going to the city for holiday presents.

Jos. Seramalgia contributed the sum of \$30 to the county treasury on Friday of last week, being in payment for the privilege of battering John Stewart on October 26th.

The new building on the west side of the brick block is being constructed by M. F. Healy for Mr. J. E. Rogers. The frame is up and work on the structure is being rushed.

A delegation of Women of Woodcraft from this place paid a visit on Tuesday evening to Redwood Camp Women of Woodcraft at San Francisco and report having an excellent time.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

It affords us much pleasure to chronicle the continued improvement of Mrs. T. B. Martin, whose condition at one time was so serious as to cause her family both anxiety and alarm.

John Debenedetti and John Montevardo, the coming merchant princes, were in South San Francisco this week looking after the fitting up of their fine big store building.—Advocate.

Mr. W. J. Martin has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors a delegate from San Mateo county to the Chinese Exclusion Convention which meets in San Francisco on the 21st and 22nd insts.

Mr. M. F. Healy made an early morning trip to Redwood City on Wednesday and was excused from grand jury duty by Judge Buck. Mr. Healy has both hands full at present and could ill afford to be absent for even a day.

The suit of L. E. Morris against Peter Foley for \$30 damages for loss of baggage by Foley on his stage line between Colma and Blenheim was tried in the justice's court on Monday, resulting in judgment for the plaintiff for amount of claim with costs.

Own your own home. Stop paying rent. A magnificent five-room cottage, with bath, free from dampness; high, modern and sunny; sideboard; on most desirable part of Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice. Your own terms.

Mrs. S. C. Coombes was removed to Dr. McNutt's Hospital, San Francisco, on Monday, for treatment. Some time since Mrs. Coombes fell down the steps in front of her home on Grand avenue and sustained serious injuries. After some days her condition became worse, with indications of paralysis. The attending physicians were of the opinion that an operation was necessary and on Tuesday the operation was performed at Dr. McNutt's Hospital. The brain was trepanned in three places, but nothing abnormal was found. The condition of Mrs. Coombes, we regret to learn, continues very critical.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

Weary Willies, stranded actors, burglars and petty thieves. A large assortment of vags of all description, from stranded thespians to professional "wearys," have struck the San Bruno road. Wise San Brunoites are keeping their shotguns loaded and near at hand. Several thefts have been committed and one burglary has been reported. A good sized rock pile, on which these strolling bands could spend a few days and get a bit of healthful recreation, would be a better method of reducing their numbers than to simply give them free board for ten days or two weeks.

That Mr. Jones, who is under the immediate supervision and management of C. A. Warren, is a wonder is not questioned on the San Bruno road. Mr. Jones is not the type of a fellow

who tells hair-breadth escapes or who tells harrowing tales of all descriptions, but he is the real thing. Whenever Jones tells you that something is going to be done, he is the sport that most easily can do it. Last Thursday Mr. Jones had a toy pistol, of the 38-caliber kind, and vouched that he could kill a canvasback duck at two hundred yards with it, and he immediately placed himself on record as the "champion" pistol shot of the San Bruno road, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary in regard to "Beetsteak Bill."

Mr. Jones actually killed a duck at two hundred and thirty yards, and at the present time Mr. Jones and the little gun will be on exhibition, for one week only, near the San Bruno road wharf.

The recent rains have greatly improved the appearance of the beautiful Gaudalupe valley and transformed the dingy brown rug that formerly covered the surrounding mountains into a carpet of green. On Saturday November 2d the tug Phoenix was employed in transferring a heavily loaded barge from C. A. Warren's San Bruno quarry wharf, and at that time a very heavy current was running the other side of Hunter's Point, which was the cause of the Phoenix drifting into some derelict vessel, which stove her bottom. J. S. Cotton, the fireman on the Phoenix, lost his presence of mind and made what he supposed to be a hop to safety and attempted to jump from the tug to the barge. Cotton was missed at the time, but it was presumed that he had landed on shore safely, though Cotton could nowhere be found.

The Phoenix was cut loose from the barge and with a full head of steam reached the Folsom street wharf, where she sunk and all on board were rescued. Not until Tuesday, November 12th, did anyone know the true whereabouts of Fireman J. S. Cotton. And on that day the Frolic, with Captain Webb on board, towing an empty barge to the San Bruno wharf, made the sad discovery in the bay. The body of J. S. Cotton was discovered floating directly opposite Hunter's Point, nearly a mile and a half from where he made his fatal mistake in trying to leap from danger to safety.

T. S. O'Brien, an expert repairer, is at work on the large Howe scales at the quarry wharf. We soon expect "Hoffman" to place the weights for some of the duck stories which we all expect to hear during the season.

Swanson was one of the lame "Ducks" to visit the San Bruno quarry the past week.

DEATH OF MRS. S. C. COOMBES.

In the city of San Francisco, November 14, 1901, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Samuel C. Coombes, and mother of Mrs. Emily Dunlap, Charles W. Coombes, Mrs. Laura S. Thomas, Mrs. Secily A. Lamb of Australia and Samuel A. Coombes, a native of England, aged 64 years 3 months and 14 days. (England and Australia papers please copy.)

The funeral was held in San Francisco this morning at 10 a. m. from the undertaking parlors of Chas. H. Truman & Co. and the interment in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Coombes has long been a resident of our little town and was well known and greatly beloved by her many friends and acquaintances and her death is a great loss to this community.

The heartfelt sympathy of all is extended to the bereaved family.

NOTES FROM THE SAN MATEO LEADER.

A Brass Band Organized.

San Mateo may again boast of a brass band. It consists of nine pieces and was organized at a meeting held in Library Hall on Monday evening. The members say the present organization has come to stay, and that it is their intention next summer to give open air concerts weekly on the plaza.

John Debenedetti, son of Supervisor Debenedetti of Halfmoon Bay, is about to engage in the grocery and general merchandise business at South San Francisco.

Laying the Rails.

At the present time there are about 150 men employed in building the second track on the Southern Pacific right-of-way between San Bruno and Burlingame.

By last Saturday night the track was completed from San Bruno to Millbrae, and the force is now working between the latter point and Burlingame.

When this point is reached it is expected the next scene of operation will be the building of the second track through this city. We understand all the rights-of-way have been secured from the various property owners along the line, and nothing remains now but to commence work.

STRAYED.

Strayed into my enclosure last week, one black gelding. Owner come and take away and pay damages. WM. REIBERG, South San Francisco.

TO LET.

New house, modern improvements, two flats. Lower floor flat, \$10; upper flat, \$12 per month. Inquire at Postoffice.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

An excellent lamb food to begin with is two parts of bran and one part corn meal or crushed oats or barley; and one part of cotton seed meal if it can be procured.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation (one in each county) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$15.00 weekly with expenses additional; all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 236 Caxton Building, Chicago.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate. An equable and healthful climate. The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where working men may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

THE MULE'S GOOD POINTS.

Mr. De Witt C. Wing has the following good things to say about the mule:

A strong, well built mule, of weight, manners and training can endure more work under more adverse conditions than a horse can.

A mule, under certain circumstances, has more intelligence than a horse; he won't run blindly into a ditch and thus break his neck.

A mule doesn't eat as much as a horse, though he may keep at it longer. He more thoroughly masticates his food—a fact to which the finely cut material in the excrement testifies.

As a rule the mule is more reliable in emergency cases than a horse; he will do his best and keep on doing it, whether results come or not.

In plowing corn, either with cultivator or double-shovel, the mule, on account of his small feet, will break down only one-third as much corn as a horse would under the same circumstances.

A mule is more careful than a horse. He looks where he is going, "sizes up the situation," so to speak, and acts with caution.

The mule is a sure-footed animal than the horse, and hence can make better headway over ice-covered roads.

A young mule is easier to break than a horse colt; occasionally a young mule is met with that is exasperatingly difficult to manage and train for useful purposes.

The mule almost invariably retains his eyesight longer than the horse, and seldom loses it.

When fatigued, the mule will recuperate quicker than a horse. His stamina and constitution serve him well under such circumstances.

When harnessed and started in the field the mule resigns himself to the task and conducts himself accordingly, not trying in every way clear to him to break something or get out of the job.

When once the mule is hitched up and started, he evinces less disposition to shirk or indifferently to do his work than does the horse.

Working singly, the mule surpasses the horse, inasmuch as he can walk with more accuracy and manifest appreciation of what he is doing.

The Pasadena News says that there are now en route from California to Marseilles, in the South of France, forty ostriches sent from the South Pasadena ostrich farm, to form a nucleus of an ostrich farming establishment to be located at Nice, which is best known as a very popular watering place. The object of the proposed institution is to supply ostrich feathers to the feather markets of Paris.

The Redlands Facts says that the orange-growers state that a great many more field peas are being grown this year than usual. The green under the trees delights the eye of the tourist. It is not remarkable that the use of the field pea is greatly coming into favor, as it saves about six months of cultivation, and helps to prevent the soil from being washed by the heavy winter rains.

Strong virility of the ram is one of the essentials to success in breeding.

PARIS LONDON NEW YORK

STERILITY CURED

BY MME. E. SATTLER-SIMON

French Graduated Midwife and Electrician.

Takes Ladies in Confinement. Nice Home. Charges Moderate.

Ask for Sattler's Medical Wine

a fine Tonic; pint bottle.

OFFICE: 1709 Powell St., near Union

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. OFFICE HOURS—From 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. 12-14-02

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable native steers strong and in demand. Others steady.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand but at easier prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at easier prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are: No. 1 (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 8@8 1/2; 2d quality, 7 1/2@8; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6 1/2@6 3/4; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6; thin Cows, 4 1/2@4 3/4.

HOGS—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under 5 1/2@5 3/4; over 250 to 300 lbs, 5 1/2@5 1/2; rough heavy hogs, 4@4 1/4.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 3 1/2@3 3/4; ewes, 3@3 1/4; Suckling Lambs, \$2.50@3 per head; or 4 1/4@4 1/2 per lb live wt.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive gross weight, 5@5 1/2; over 250 lbs, 4 1/2@4 3/4.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 6 1/2@7; second quality, 6 1/4@6 1/2; first quality cows and heifers, 5 1/2@5 3/4; second quality, 5 1/4; third quality, 5c.

VEAL—Large, 7 1/2@8; small, good, 8 1/2@9 1/4; common, 8c.

MUTTON—Wethers, 6 1/4@7c; Ewes, 6c; Suckling Lambs, 7@7 1/2c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8 1/2@8 3/4c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13 1/2c; picnic hams, 10 1/2c; Atlanta ham, 10 1/2c; New York, shoulder, 10 1/2c.

BACON—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 15c; light S. C. bacon, 14c; med. bacon, clear, 11 1/2c; L. med. bacon, clear, 12c; clear light, 13c; extra family, bbl, \$12.00; do, hf-bbl, \$6.25; Family Beef, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10 1/2c; do, light, 10 1/4c; do, Bellies, 10 3/4c; Extra Clear, bbls., \$21.00; hf-bbls., \$10.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$4.40; do, kits, \$1.20.

LARD—Prices are: B: Tcs. 1/2-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 7 1/2 7 3/4 7 1/2 7 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/2 Cal. pure 10 1/2 10 3/4 10 1/2 10 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/2 In 3-bbls the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-bbl tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.25; 1s \$1.25; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.25; 1s, \$1.25.

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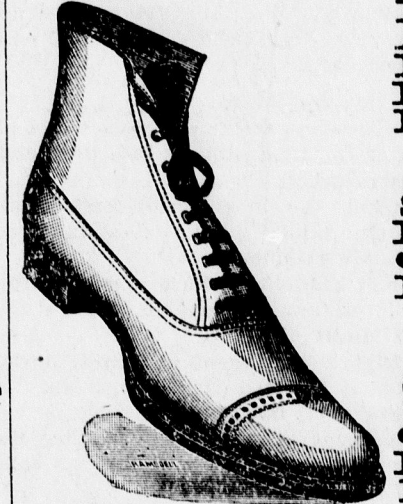
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—WH

Women's Doings.

PULPIT, STUMP AND FORUM.

THE REV. OLYMPIA BROWN, of Racine, Wis., has made a mark in her chosen profession, that of the ministry, in suffrage ranks and as a manager of a newspaper and job printing office. It was her admission into the Universalist church as a regularly ordained minister of the gospel that opened the way for women preachers. Her ordination occurred June 27, 1893, and, with the exception of the Rev. Antoinette Brown, who had begun preaching the year before, but who was not regularly ordained by a church, the Rev. Olympia Brown was the first woman preacher outside of the Quaker church.

Mrs. Brown was born in Prairie Ronde, Mich., Jan. 5, 1835, received her education at home on her father's farm, at Mount Holyoke Seminary, now Mount Holyoke College for Women; Antioch College and the theological school at Canton, N. Y.

Throughout her career as a minister her work has ranked favorably with that done by men ministers, and her pastoral work has been carried on in the same manner as that which marked similar pastorates under the charge of men. Some of the fields in which she has worked are Marshfield, Mass.; East Montpelier, Vt.; Weymouth, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; and Racine, Wis.

Needs of Children. A writer in the Ledger Monthly has the following to say on the subject: "Little children need plenty of sleep. They should retire early, not later than 8 o'clock, and should not be disturbed in the morning, but be left to waken naturally. The noon nap should be continued until the child is at least five years of age. Even if the child does not sleep, the quiet rest is beneficial, and for a nervous, restless child is necessary."

"After the rest nourishment is needed, so this is the best time for the afternoon lunch. The lunch should be light, not to interfere with the evening meal. Bread and milk or bread and jam or fruit are the best to give."

"Plenty of plain, nourishing food is absolutely necessary for growing children. The lunch between breakfast and noon, as well as the one between noon and dinner, should never be neglected."

"It is best to have the children's dinner not later than 5:30. If it can be managed a noon dinner is much better. Where children are permitted to dine with the family they should be taught not to expect everything that is on the table. It is poor judgment to deprive the older members of the family of certain dishes because they are not wholesome for the children. Rich sauces, cakes and pickles, salads and all made dishes should never be given to children; plain cake, plain desserts, good pure candy and chocolate in moderation will do no harm. Fruit is always good, but be sure it is perfect and ripe; green and overripe fruit is dangerous."

Wage-Earners and Matrimony. People who urge that the proper sphere for woman is the home may find much encouragement in the figures showing an increase of 50 per cent in the number of marriages in Cook County since 1890, says the Chicago Tribune. Still more to the point is the fact that the license books clearly show that an increasingly large percentage of the brides are young women formerly engaged as wage earners on their own account. Negative proof of the same fact is found in the reports which show that the number of young women seeking employment as stenographers and clerks has correspondingly decreased. Some authorities are inclined to credit the prevailing business prosperity with the increased number of marriages among working women. Others declare that men are just beginning to find out that women with a business experience make better wives. All are inclined to think that the somewhat general reaction against the new woman has had a considerable influence. Certainly the sign is a healthy one. There are few who will deny that the ideal place for a woman is in a home of her own, and there will be universal acceptance of the statement that a community where homes are yearly increasing and multiplying is likely to be safe, prosperous and happy.

To Gain Popularity. Why is it that some women are admired and sought after by the other sex and others who are apparently more attractive are comparatively ignored is one of the puzzles of social life of which many an anxious mother would like to have the key. Miss Z—, for instance, who is beautiful and accomplished, is not nearly as popular as Miss R—, who is barely good-looking, and to the feminine eye not nearly as attractive in manner or conversation, and yet the latter possesses magnetism and the other does not. Apparently to be a "man's woman," the guilelessness of the dove must be united to the wisdom of the serpent. The candidate for masculine preference must be clever without any of the superiority of intellect. She must tickle his vanity without betraying the adulation of flattery, and, while showing a strong predilection for his society, must in no way ap-

pear to seek it. Above all, she must be thoroughly sympathetic, and possess what Goethe describes as the "ewig weibliche," which, without doubt, is the most important attribute of all.

To Clean Piano Keys. To keep piano keys clean and prevent the discoloration of the ivory, dampen a piece of muslin with alcohol, and with it rub the keys. The alcohol can do no damage, and, if frequently applied, the keys will stand in want of no other treatment, but if they have already begun to turn yellow rub them with cotton flannel wet with cologne water. Even old and discolored ivory may be rejuvenated, no matter what the cause of discoloration or of how long standing. An acid applied repeatedly will usually restore the keys to their original whiteness. Cotton flannel cloths wet with a saturated solution of oxalic acid and water and laid upon the keys will remove all stains. Care should always be taken in the use of such a bleacher as this that it does not touch anything from which the color is not to be removed, for it does its work with great certainty.

Wise Sayings of Mrs. Grundy. The wise parents are those who look after the kind of literature their children read.

Often the most consequential husband in public is the meekest and most humble at home.

No champion duck sheds water quicker than fashionable people shake off family disgrace.

In the writing of obituaries nowadays it is often most important to know what not to put in.

A great many women sacrifice the proprieties of life just for the sake of a little brief celebrity.

It is something akin to a puzzle to decide what is really the mission in life of the "society youth."

Red flannel to a bull is not more obnoxious than the suggestion of genealogy to "society people."

For Shoppers. A shopper who had just made a purchase in the writer's presence pulled out a neat little affair, something like a card case, from her shopping bag. From it she took a gummed label and handed it to the clerk. On this slip were her name and address in typewriting. She did not have to wait for a clerk to go through the laborious task of getting her name. This plan saves time, especially if one has a fine old Dutch name which has to be spelled. This shopper knew also that her bundle would not be delivered to her next-door neighbor.—Good Housekeeping for August.

Observations. Affectation in woman is like the fuzz upon a peach, to all, unpalatable. An egotist seldom asks advice, and never follows it.

It matters very little where one is born, so that one dies in the odor of sanctity.

One may damn absolutely and not use a single inelegant adjective.

To raise the devil is easy; to put him down requires strength.

The true economist seldom accepts favours.

True Courtesy Not a Matter of Rule. Real courtesy, it must be borne in mind, is not arbitrary form, but a thoughtfulness regarding the pleasure, comfort and happiness of others. And what hostess would be made more comfortable or happy by having her efforts to give pleasure rendered null by a rigid observance of a rule, which, like most good ones, has its exceptions? Courtesy is double acting between hostess and guests.—Lillian M. Siegfried, in the Woman's Home Companion.

Housewife Suggestions. Copper nails with huge heads are the latest for holding down floor coverings. They are especially effective on green or blue terry.

Cut-glass knobs are considered much smarter on colonial furniture just at present than even the perfectly plain brass trimmings.

Woodwork and floors painted green in combination with delicately flowered walls and big-blossomed chintz or cretonne upholstery and curtains are the favored bedroom decorative scheme of the hour.

Pieces of unslacked lime in earthen bowls placed in different rooms will, it is said, improve the atmosphere on a humid day. The lime will absorb the water from the air.

Milk, cream, machine oil and meat juice should be washed out in cold water immediately; soap may be used on the meat juice. Tea and coffee stains should be treated just as fruit stains. Soak medicine stain in alcohol and it will respond.

To clean matting, sweep it twice—first with a stiff broom, working along the grain of the straw, then crosswise with a soft broom dipped in warm water, rinsing with clean water. This brightens all sorts of colored matting, and also saves it, in a measure, from fading.

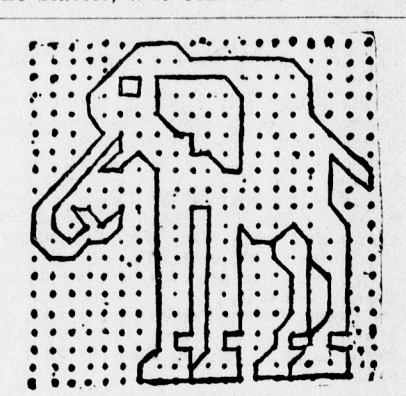
Care should be exercised in the use of soaps on delicate fabrics. Many careful laundresses do not use soap at all, but substitute wheat bran instead. Two quarts of bran boiled in soft water and the liquor strained off after it is cool is just right. This will not affect the color, requires very little rinsing and little starch, unless the article is desired very stiff.

Children's Corner

Dot-Drawing. A new and interesting amusement for young people is what is known as "dot-drawing." This is best done on a slate, on which dots have been lightly drilled with the point of a knife blade.

There should be a square of about 25 dots each way, and they should be in perfectly even and regular rows. This will give enough room for almost any kind of drawing. The advantage in having the dots on a slate consists in the ease with which lines may be erased, if necessary, during the work, without disturbing the dots; on paper, it would be much more difficult.

Dot-drawing may be played as a game. A subject having been selected, the starter begins anywhere on the edge of the square, and draws a line from one dot to another. The next player takes up the line where the first one left off, and draws to another dot; and so on, until the slate comes back to the starter, who continues the work.



A SPECIMEN DOT-DRAWING.

passing the slate to the next as at first. No one can make more than one short line between two dots at one time, and it is not allowed to pass between dots to make a long line. Every line must be from one dot to the next one, straight up or down, or right or left, or diagonally between those four points, making eight directions, in all, in any of which the line may be drawn.

The picture must extend to the four edges of the square, and if any player, by an error in drawing, makes this impossible, he should drop out of the game. The player making the finishing stroke has the privilege of naming the next subject. If the game be played for a prize, the winner is the one that makes the finishing stroke on most of the pictures drawn.

There is not only amusement, but instruction, in this pretty exercise, for it gives one a good general knowledge of drawing.

An Emphasis Doll. The late Empress Frederick was a good mother, as well as an able ruler. This means that her children had pretty much the same delightful times with her that you have with your mothers. So it is likely that more than once her children gathered about her knee and begged for a story of something that she did when she was a little girl.

Probably one of the most delightful stories to her daughters was about the wonderful, mysterious chest which once arrived in London, bearing the royal arms and the inscription, "To the Doll of the Princess Royal of England." Direct from Paris it was, and the gift of good old King Louis Philippe. More wonderful still, every one of those dreams of gowns was made by the most famous dressmaker of Paris. In addition to a series of gowns that any woman might have envied, there were tiny embroidered stories to her daughters was about the wonderful, mysterious chest which once arrived in London, bearing the royal arms and the inscription, "To the Doll of the Princess Royal of England." Direct from Paris it was, and the gift of good old King Louis Philippe. More wonderful still, every one of those dreams of gowns was made by the most famous dressmaker of Paris. 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The Duty of Mothers.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter! Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter, or herself to Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., and secure from woman the most efficient advice without charge.



Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote in January, 1890, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swelled, and was generally miserable. She received an answer promptly with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

All Mussulmans Secure Converts. Europeans habitually forget that every Mussulman is more or less of a missionary—that is, he intensely desires to secure converts from non-Mussulman peoples. Such converts not only increase his own chance of heaven, but they swell his own faction, his own army, his own means of conquering governing and taxing the remainder of mankind.

All the emotions which impel a Christian to proselytism are in a Mussulman strengthened by all the motives which impel a political leader and all the motives which sway a recruiting sergeant, until proselytism has become a passion, which wherever success seems practicable, and especially success on a large scale, develops in the quietest Mussulman a fury of ardor which induces him to break down every obstacle, his own strongest prejudices included, rather than stand for an instant in a neophyte's way. He welcomes him as a son, and, whatever his own lineage and whether the convert be negro or Chinaman or Indian or even European, he will without hesitation or scruple give his own child in marriage and admit him fully, frankly and finally into the most exclusive society in the world.—Townsend's "Brown Man."

PACIFIC REGALIA COMPANY.

Business of This Industry Requires a Larger Factory and More Capital. The Pacific Regalia Company, of Portland, Or., has been re-incorporated by Paul Pfendner, J. L. Mitchell, John S. Pinney, T. B. McDevitt and May Pfendner, with \$50,000 capital stock. The company manufactures badges, buttons, regalia, and lodge supplies of all kinds. The factory now operates 30 machines of various kinds and will be still further enlarged to accommodate its growing business.

Mem. for Good Health. Today drink some "Castelwood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

There is nothing so rare as roast beef properly done.

It makes you feel good—but does not make a fool of you. The Gilt Edge Whiskey. Wichman, Lunge & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Blood Poison

THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE OF ALL HUMAN DISEASES.

The poison ejected from the fangs of the rattlesnake is not more surely fatal than the virus of Contagious Blood Poison, which pollutes and vitiates the blood, destroys the tissues and bones and eats like a canker sore into the flesh.

This disease appears first in the form of a little sore or blister; soon the glands begin to swell, pimples break out on the body, the mouth and throat become sore, making it painful to eat or swallow; dreadful ulcers appear on the tongue, copper colored spots and other characteristic signs of Blood Poison come as the disease progresses, and the destructive virus takes deeper hold upon the system. The medical men are as sorely perplexed over the character of this blood poison as ever; they tell you to take mercury and potash alternately for three years, but the stomach of no human being can stand this treatment; besides, they do not cure the disease permanently, as thousands know from experience.

S. S. S. is the only guaranteed purely vegetable and blood purifier, and the only antidote for this peculiar virus; it purifies the blood and builds up the constitution. The appetite improves almost from the first dose, the sores soon show signs of healing, and the unsightly, dirty spots and eruptions grow paler and paler, and finally disappear.

S. S. S. has for nearly 50 years been known and used as a remedy for this dreadful disease. Gently, but thoroughly, it removes all traces of the poison without the least injury to the system.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FLOWER AND TREE.

A few pieces of charcoal dropped into the water assist in preserving cut flowers.

The hole for a tree should be made wide and deep and the bottom be filled with rich earth.

The seeds of nearly all forest trees do best if not allowed to become dry before planting.

For the finest flowers sow pansy seed in the fall. Protect the young plants through the winter, and you will be well rewarded.

The sweet william is a biennial, but will sow their own seeds and come up year after year, as do hollyhocks, thus making them practically perennials.

One of the handsomest perennials that flower in July is the digitalis, which has long spikes of blue thimble shaped flowers. It makes a striking clump.

The principal advantage in fall sowing of flower seeds is that the plants grow stronger, root deeper and flower earlier and longer than those from spring sown seed.

The grape is one of the most desirable fruits to plant. It is inexpensive to get a start with, it bears early, it is productive and easily managed, and the fruit is delicious and wholesome.

Where She Differed From Paul.

A Scotch clergyman called upon a parishioner not long since, an old woman who was not blessed with many virtues, but who possessed a very varied assortment of vices. He took the latter as a text for a sermon and spoke to her at considerable length upon the subject, concluding with some extracts from one of St. Paul's epistles which he felt to be apropos.

She didn't speak for several minutes after he had finished, and he thought that he had made an impression upon her at last. He was mistaken, however, for she suddenly turned round with the remark: "Humph! That's just where Paul and I have differed these ten years."

The argument was not continued.

HIS LIFE THREATENED

EXPERIENCE OF A TROOPER IN THE EIGHTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Incident Occurred When the Regiment Was at Camp Charleston and Narrowly Escaped a Fatal Ending.

The chief bugler of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry in the stirring days of the Civil war was Thomas J. Patton, who now lives, at 70 years of age, in Urbana, Ohio. As in the case of many others his life was threatened in after years by the results of an almost forgotten accident. While his regiment was at Camp Charleston, Mr. Patton was thrown from his horse, sustaining a sprained ankle and the fracture of three ribs. In an interview just published by the Champaign Democrat, of Urbana, he says:

"It was almost eleven years ago that I was stricken with partial paralysis, the result of my fall at Camp Charleston. I lost my appetite, my kidneys were affected and I was confined to my bed under medical treatment. The disease affected my right hand so that I could not lift it. I suffered an almost entire loss of memory and could not talk except with great effort."

"But you seem well and hearty now," said the reporter. "How did you regain your health?"

"I am well and hearty," answered the veteran. "It came about in this way. Four years ago I read in a newspaper of a case similar to mine that had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I purchased some. They are the best medicine in the world. Not only did they help my paralysis but they built up my health in every way. Since taking them I have not been troubled with catarrh, from which I had before been a constant sufferer. I feel better and brighter now than I have for years."

It is a well established fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific not only for partial paralysis, but for locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, nervous headache, rheumatism, anæmia, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50.

A soft corn is usually hard enough to bear.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

His One Daily Meal.

Dr. George Fordyce, the celebrated anatomist and lecturer on chemistry, used to eat one meal a day and one meal only, but it was a mighty one, washed down with liberal drafts of wine and beer. At 4 o'clock every day he used to enter a certain chophouse and take his seat at a table always reserved for him. A silver tankard containing a quart of strong ale, a full bottle of port and a quarter of a pint of brandy were placed before him immediately.

The moment the waiter announced the doctor's arrival the cook put a pound and a half of rump steak on the fire, and to while away the time until the steak should be properly broiled the waiter brought the doctor some tempting morsels like a broiled chicken or a plate of fish. When he had eaten this, Dr. Fordyce drank half of his brandy and then began on his steak. While eating the steak he drank the tankard of ale and after that the rest of the brandy. The waiter then uncorked the bottle of port, and the doctor proceeded slowly to enjoy it until it was all gone. He spent an hour and a half daily at his one meal and after it returned home to give his lectures on chemistry, which are still quoted as classics of that science. He ate nothing else until the next day, when he returned at the same hour to the same chophouse for the same sort of a meal. Dr. Fordyce lived to be sixty-six years old and kept up his one meal custom to the last.

Why the Joke Fell Flat.

A big, good natured farmer was awaiting the suburban train, accompanied by a handsome Gordon setter. Two sons of Britain stood near him. The dog strayed away from his owner, who was reading a newspaper. "Hey!" called the farmer. "Come here, Locksmith," and the dog immediately ran to his feet.

One of the Englishmen approached the farmer.

"May I ask," he said, "what you called that dog?"

"Locksmith," said the farmer.

"And why, pray?"

"Because every time I kick him he makes a bolt for the door."

There was a general laugh, in which the Englishman joined.

When he returned to his companion, he remarked:

"Most extraordinary name that man over there calls his dog."

"What?" asked his friend.

"Locksmith," replied the first Briton.

"And why such a name?"

"Because, he says, every time he kicks 'im he bolts for the door."—St. Louis Republic.

The Weight of Ice.

The leaman and the coalman are often suspected of giving short weights—maybe oftener suspected than guilty; maybe oftener guilty than suspected. The means of testing the weight of from ten to thirty pounds of ice are not always at hand in the house, but a close estimate of the weight can be reached by multiplying together the length, breadth and thickness of the block in inches and dividing the product by thirty. This will give very closely the weight in pounds. Thus, if a block of ice is 10 by 10 by 9, the product is 900, and this divided by thirty gives thirty pounds as the correct weight. A block 10 by 10 by 6 weighs twenty pounds. This simple method can be easily applied, and it may serve to remove unjust suspicion or to detect short weights.

Furniture Polish.

A recipe for a very superior furniture polish given by a dealer in musical instruments to a housewife as the cause for the shining surfaces of the pianos in his rooms consists of four tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, four tablespoonfuls of turpentine, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and ten drops of household ammonia. This polish must be thoroughly shaken before using and applied with an old flannel or silk cloth. Rub briskly and thoroughly, which is at least a third of the merit of all polishes. Use a second cloth to rub the mixture into the grain of the wood and a third for the final polish.

Jack and the Baby.

Eleanor—What was the baby crying about just now? Did he want the moon again?

Carolyn—No; Jack was trying to make him smile with the glove stretcher.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

An Anxious Inquiry.

When little three-year-old Ada was told the story of Lot's wife being turned into a pillar of salt, she asked her mother anxiously, "Is all salt made of ladies?"

"He goes in for everything. He's quite an enthusiast." "Yes, if somebody were to send him on a wild-goose chase, he'd speak of him self afterwards as a sportsman."

We learned recently that the A. Van der Naillen School of Electrical Engineering of San Francisco were compelled to refuse taking in any more students in Electrical Engineering until November 20th. This evidently shows the demand for electrical engineers throughout the country.

A doctor's fees, for instance, would you call them ill-gotten gains?

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical stenographers is in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F. Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

"Make the best of things" is excellent advice to give your cook.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tamar-Less Chills Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 60c.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

"Dolly acts like one possessed." "Yes, she is engaged to me."

I am sure Pisco's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The life-saver generally manages to find employment in divers places.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

We never saw a fireman who couldn't play on a piano or a pipe organ.

Cholly—"Your papa kicked me out when I asked him for your hand." Miss Gabby—"Papa is so intense. He puts his soul into everything he undertakes."

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents. Some men act "as cool as a cucumber," and look about as seedy.

FAKE HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Do Hair No Good, But Often Cause It to Fall Out.

Many hair preparations are "fake" because they are merely scalp irritants. They often cause a dryness, making the hair brittle, and, finally, lifeless. Dandruff is the cause of all trouble with hair. It is a germ disease. The germ makes cuticle scales as it digs to the root of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing the hair to fall out. To cure Dandruff, the germ must be killed. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that kills the dandruff germ, thereby leaving the hair to grow luxuriantly.

The prosperous publican does not advertise his big bar-gains.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

"So Miss Primrose has purchased a kodak?" "Yes, I presume she thinks she can catch a man that way."

Time proves all things. It has seen Wizard Oil cure pain for over forty years. Many people know this.

As a rule, men who mind their own business have mind enough to make good business men.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

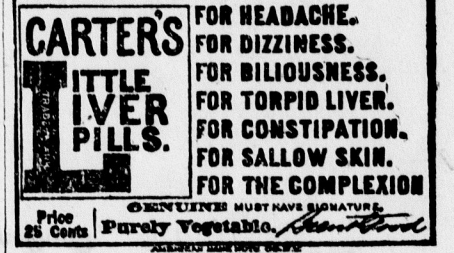
Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



"The sword swallower must have to pay a lot for board." "Why?" "He has such a sharp appetite."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"Hunker lives high." "How high?" "Well, considerably above his income."

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"She moves like a swan on the water." "Do you think so? Now, my idea has always been that she moves like a duck going after a grasshopper."

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

There is nothing so rare as roast beef properly done.

KEEP YOUR SADDLE DRY!

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER PROTECTS BOTH RIDER AND SADDLE

ON SALE EVERYWHERE. LOWEST PRICES. HARDEST STORM. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 32

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CURSES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup. Use in Infants. Sold by Druggists.

CONSUMPTION



10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANDY CATHARTIC	Cascarets	taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a pleasure to take them, and they are liked especially by children.
SWEETEN THE STOMACH	Cascarets	sweeten the stomach by cleansing the mouth, throat and food channel. That means, they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent gas forming in the bowels, and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the entire system.
PURELY VEGETABLE	Cascarets	are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They consist of the latest discoveries in medicine, and form a combination of remedies unequalled to make the blood pure and rich and make clean skin and beautiful complexion.
LIVER TONIC	Cascarets	tone the stomach and bowels and stir up the lazy liver. They do not merely soften the stools and cause their discharge, but strengthen the bowels and put them into lively, healthy condition, making their action natural.
MILD BUT SURE	Cascarets	never grip nor gripe. They act quietly, positively and never cause any kind of uncomfortable feeling. Taken regularly they make the liver act regularly and naturally as it should. They keep the sewerage of the body properly moving and keep the system clean.
BOON FOR MOTHERS	Cascarets	increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. If the mother eats a tablet, it makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. In this way they are the only safe laxative for the nursing infant.
CURE CONSTIPATION	Cascarets	taken patiently, persistently, will cure any form of constipation, no matter how old or how often other remedies have failed. They are absolutely guaranteed to cure any case, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK	Cascarets	cost 10c, 25c, 50c a box. Samples sent free for the asking. We publish no testimonials but sell Cascarets on their merit under absolute guarantee to cure. Buy and try a box to-day, or write us for free samples and booklet.

\$100 REWARD will be paid to any reader of this paper who will report to us any attempt of substitution, or sale of "something just as good" when Cascarets are called for, and furnish evidence upon which we can convict. All correspondence confidential.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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